

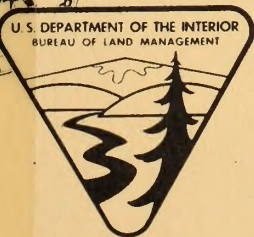
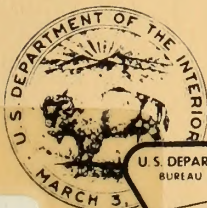


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Compiled By
Public Affairs Staff
Bureau of Land Management
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, is the agency charged with the protection and management of the public lands and public mineral resources. In New Mexico, BLM manages about 13 million surface acres and some 25 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate.

The headquarters office is the New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe. Mr. Arthur W. Zimmerman, State Director, is the principal line officer of the Bureau in New Mexico reporting to the Director in Washington, D.C. In New Mexico, management responsibilities are divided among four districts responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of the public lands and resources. The district offices are located in Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces, and Roswell. Each district is headed by a District Manager.

In addition to the responsibilities in New Mexico, the Bureau is responsible for management of approximately 7000 surface acres and 500,000 sub-surface acres in Oklahoma and for the federally acquired mineral interests in Texas.

HISTORY OF BLM IN NEW MEXICO

The Bureau of Land Management stems from the General Land Office, established in 1812 in the Treasury Department. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created to handle domestic affairs and the Land Office was transferred to this department.

During the nineteenth century the policy for the public lands was generally one of disposal. Large grants of public land were made to the states as they entered the Union to finance the fledgling school systems; to the railroads as an incentive to build railroads west; and to veterans as a bounty for service in America's wars. Settlers were encouraged to develop land under the various Homestead Acts. Late in the nineteenth century parcels of public land were set aside by Congress for national parks, national forests, and Indian reservations. During this period the remaining public land, or public domain as it was called, was without any form of management or protection.

In 1934, following the "dust bowl era," Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act and established the Grazing Service within the Department of the Interior. The Grazing Service was responsible for the management of grazing on the public domain. The General Land Office remained as the agency managing the land disposal and mineral laws. In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined to form the Bureau of Land Management with total management responsibility for the public lands.

From 1946 until 1964, the Bureau's primary job was custodial management of this land consisting of about 175 million acres within the continental United States and 275 million acres in Alaska. In 1964, the Classification and Multiple Use Act passed by Congress and the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission established new policy for the management of Public Land. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law on October 21, 1976, reaffirmed this policy and provided a congressional mandate for the retention of these lands and resources by the federal government and for their management based on the concepts of multiple-use and sustained yeild.

SUMMARY FACTS ABOUT BLM IN NEW MEXICO - 1977

Administers 13 million acres of public land throughout the state.

Grazing Management

- Authorized approximately 2600 grazing licenses, permits, or leases for grazing 400,000 cattle, sheep, goats and horses.
- Receipts of \$2.5 million from grazing leases, licenses and permits

Minerals (Production from permits or leases)

- 30 million barrels of petroleum
- 708,652,594 thousand cubic feet of natural gas
- 235 million gallons of gasoline and liquid petroleum gas
- 1 million short tons of coal
- 15 million short tons of potash
- Issued 14,523 mineral leases on 12 million acres of public land
- Receipts of \$104 million from mineral leases and permits

Outdoor Recreation and Wildlife

- Six developed recreation sites covering 3,535 acres
- 3,460,000 recreation visits were made to public land last year
- 45,000 antelope, deer, elk, bear, bighorn sheep and javelina are residents of public land

A total of \$112 million was earned from BLM last year in New Mexico

In 1977, BLM returned to the State of New Mexico 52.6 million as their share of revenue earned from resource management programs.

An additional \$10.2 million was returned to 31 of New Mexico's 32 counties under the provisions of the In-Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976.

Public Law 94-565

BLM OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO

Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico State Office
New Post Office Building - South Federal Plaza
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1449
State Director: Arthur W. Zimmerman
(505) 988-6218, 6219
Associate State Director: Maxwell T. Lieurance
(505) 988-6217

Albuquerque District Office
3550 Pan American Freeway, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
District Manager: L. Paul Applegate
(505) 766-2455

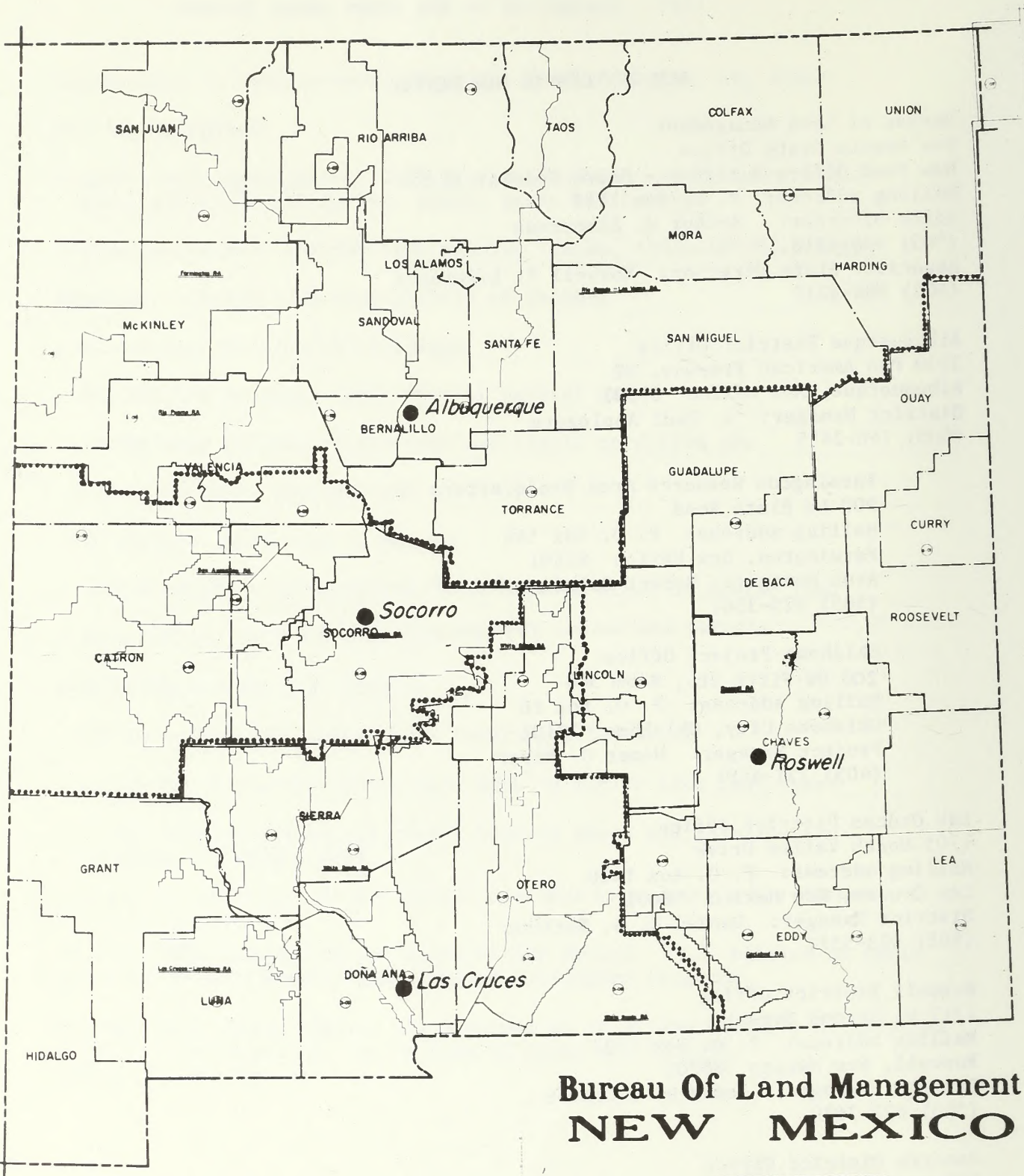
Farmington Resource Area Headquarters
900 La Plata Road
Mailing address: P. O. Box 568
Farmington, New Mexico 87401
Area Manager: Robert Calkins
(505) 325-3581

Oklahoma Project Office
200 NW Fifth St., Room 548
Mailing address: P. O. Box 16
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101
Project Manager: Homer G. Meyer
(405) 231-4481

Las Cruces District Office
1705 North Valley Drive
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1420
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
District Manager: Daniel C. B. Rathbun
(505) 523-5571

Roswell District Office
1717 W. Second Street
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1397
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
District Manager: James H. O'Connor
(505) 622-7670

Socorro District Office
200 Neel Avenue, NW
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1456
Socorro, New Mexico 87801
District Manager: Arlen P. Kennedy
(505) 835-0412



Bureau Of Land Management NEW MEXICO

..... AREAS OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY
 ● DISTRICT OFFICE



INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 provides for coordination of federal development programs with state, regional and local development planning.

A Memorandum of Understanding implementing this Act was signed between BLM, New Mexico and the New Mexico State Planning Office (State Clearinghouse) in 1971 and was updated March 14, 1977.

A Federal Assistance Review audit was conducted in the spring of 1972 concerning implementation of the Act by the Interior agencies in New Mexico. BLM, New Mexico was the only Interior agency that had formally implemented the Act through a signed agreement and was sending the Clearing House notices of action on a regular basis.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law October 21, 1976 provides for continued coordination and cooperation with state and local government in aspects of land and resource management.

A Memorandum of understanding between BLM, New Mexico and BLM and the Governor of Oklahoma for coordination of land use inventory, planning, management activities, and to coordinate the energy program in Oklahoma was signed June 17, 1977.

A Memorandum of understanding between the Governor of New Mexico and BLM, New Mexico for coordination of energy programs in this state was signed June 17, 1976. A new Memorandum developed to include coordination of land use inventory, planning and management activities was prepared in 1977, and is awaiting the Governor's signature.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH NEW MEXICO STATE AGENCIES

The Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico State agencies enjoy strong cooperative relationships. Since 1941, when the first agreement was written, BLM and New Mexico have carried out many successful memoranda of understanding. The most important are listed below:

	Agreement Reached
BLM-New Mexico Department of Game and Fish-San Antonio-Pot Mountain Wildlife Management	1965
BLM-NMDGF - Management of wildlife resources on public lands	1967
BLM-NMDGF - Cap Rock Lesser Prairie Chicken management area	1966
BLM-NMDGF - San Juan River hunting, fishing, and recreational areas	1968
BLM-New Mexico State University - Effects of mesquite spraying on scaled quail	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Deer and habitat management	1974
BLM-NMDGF - Coordinate vegetal control	1972
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Iranian Ibex in the Florida Mountains	1970
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Siberian Ibex in the Ladron Mountains	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Animal damage control	1971
BLM-NMDGF - Rodent and predator management	1973
BLM-NMSU - San Simon Marsh utilization by Mexican ducks	1967
BLM-NMSU - Soil associations and irrigability	1972
BLM-NMSU - Chemical control of creosotebush	1964
BLM-New Mexico State Highway Department - Highway construction through public domain	1965

	Agreement Reached
BLM-State of New Mexico - Fire responsibilities	1968
BLM-New Mexico State Employment Service - Recruitment of fire personnel	1963
BLM-New Mexico State Agricultural Experiment Station - Research Study Contract: Range plants	1974
BLM-University of New Mexico - College work study	1971
BLM-New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology - College work study	1969
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative education	1972
BLM-NMSU - Youth Conservation Corps	1972
BLM-State of New Mexico - Clearinghouse notification	1976
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative use and research	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Health Department - Economic, social and environmental effects of highway construction	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Parks and Recreation - Administration of oil, gas and mineral leasing within Navajo Reservoir area	1967
BLM-Governor of Oklahoma - coordination of land use inventory, planning and management activities, and to coordinate the energy program in Oklahoma	1977
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - coordination of energy programs in New Mexico	1976

STATE DIRECTOR

ASSOCIATE STATE DIRECTOR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND COORDINATION STAFF

- Planning System Operation
- Multi-Year Program Coordination
- Long-Range Program Planning
- Inter-agency/River Basin Planning
- Environmental Quality Overview

DISTRICT OFFICES

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

- Information
- Public Contact
- Education
- Congressional Liaison

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

- Forestry
- Lands
- Minerals
- Range
- Recreation
- Watershed
- Wildlife

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Access
- Adjudication
- Cadastral Survey
- Communication
- Design & Construction
- Engineering Services
- Fire
- Land Appraisal
- Maintenance

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Accounts
- Compliance
- Contracting
- Data/Reports Coordination
- Directives Management
- EEO/Special
- Equipment Management
- Evaluation Program Coordination
- Library
- Management Analysis/Systems
- Personnel
- Procurement
- Property Management
- Records & Files
- Safety
- Training

Following is a brief description of each staff function of the BLM New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe

ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING COORDINATION STAFF

General Responsibility

The Environmental and Planning Coordination Staff coordinates and directs the development of long-range, comprehensive program plans for the public lands and all related resources. It provides guidance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system; insures consideration of environmental protection and enhancement by all activities; cooperates with planning staffs of other Federal, State and local agencies, and provides for consideration of their programs in Bureau planning.

Program Development

- Coordinates the development of statewide long-range comprehensive program plans
- Oversees development, implementation, evaluation and updating of all components of the planning system
- Coordinates BLM plans and programs with other agencies (Federal, State, and local)
- Assures that unanticipated changes affecting BLM plans and programs result in proper adjustments
- Provides environmental quality overview
- Coordinates special analytical studies

Public Liaison

- Assists with public participation meetings
- Coordinates input information and review of BLM-prepared environmental impact statements by the public, state and local governments
- Assists in the dissemination of information on Bureau plans and programs

Technical Development and Services

- Develops supplemental procedures in the planning and programming systems

Program Operations

- Analyze external factors bearing on the future plans and programs of public land and disseminates analyses.

- Coordinates and provides for the preparation of reports and other inputs to joint planning efforts, impact studies, and river basin studies. Also coordinates review of externally generated environmental impact statements and other similar reports.

Bureau Planning System

In consultation with the districts E&PCS supervises the development of Land Use Guides and social-economic profiles. Coordinates and renders assistance to other offices in: The development of district land use plans, conducting analyses of interagency plans, testing validity of plans through public and intergovernment review, implementation of plans, preparation of action programs, and evaluating the standards and effectiveness of all plans toward achieving stated objectives. Provides training, guidance, and review in the formulation of planning area analyses, social-economic profiles, unit resource analysis (URAs), management framework plans (MFPs), projections such as needs, demands and supply and the maintenance requirements for all plans.

During FY 1977, fifteen planning units, in the Las Cruces and Roswell Districts were combined into three larger planning areas which are viable for multiple-use planning and will allow more effective public involvement and participation in the planning process. Currently there are 29 planning units in New Mexico and 2 in Oklahoma. At the end of FY 1977, a total of 15 planning units in New Mexico have updated URAs covering a total of 21,228,000 acres of public, state and private land. A total of 10 planning units in New Mexico have updated MFPs covering a total of 14,022,000 acres of public, state and private lands.

River Basin Studies

E&PCS is responsible for providing the required input for BLM in interagency River Basin Planning. Type I and subsequent studies require participation by Federal agencies and state agencies, with a corresponding requirement for multi-agency coordination of Bureau efforts. Specific operational responsibilities include developing a current inventory of all natural resources, preparing projections related to need, demand, and supply to the year 2020, and compiling ownership statistics and status maps for the entire state. Assists in the coordination work being conducted in the Economic, Wildlife, and Recreation, Plans, Power, Watershed management and Land Use Subcommittees.

Impact Studies

E&PCS is responsible for developing inventories and coordinating Bureau requirements regarding project developments having significant impact on

Bureau lands and programs. The water base projects are primarily constructed by Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, State Division of Water Resources, and local irrigation districts. Although district offices have the primary assignment for conducting these studies, the Planning Coordination Staff contributes directly to the economic analysis of resource benefits and losses. Responsible for providing training, guidance and review in preparation of the studies, development of subsequent operational agreements, and provides the liaison for interagency review. High priority has been placed on writing Environmental Analysis Reports (EARs) to support energy-related programs.

Section 208 Water Quality Planning

E&PCS is responsible for coordinating with the States of New Mexico and Oklahoma on general planning pursuant to section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Environmental Quality Overview

Pursuant to the coordination responsibilities for operation of the programming and planning systems. E&PCS analyzes the degree and adequacy of environmental impact consideration included in their development. Brings to the attention of other staffs omissions or cursory treatment of actions and controls regarding environmental quality. Coordinates and assists in the preparation of statements as required by the Bureau and Department under terms of the National Environmental Policy Act relating to projected use authorizations and developments. Provides a statewide focal point for all aspects of the Bureau's environmental program. Sees that environmental statements by other agencies which concern actions that will impact BLM lands are reviewed and coordinated with state staffs and District Offices.

Contact: Van W. Manning, Chief, Environmental and
Planning Coordination Staff
Telephone: 988-6212
Location: 509 Camino de los Marquez

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

General Responsibility

The Public Affairs Staff is responsible for public information and education programs and coordination of the cooperative relations program. The major activities assigned to PA include:

- Public Information
- Service to the public
- Public education
- Cooperative relations
- Advisory Boards and other committees
- Environmental education
- Internal BLM alert system
- Public participation
- Congressional Liaison

Program Development

- Identifies long-range information, education and cooperative relations objectives, goals and policy
- Assists Environmental and Planning Coordination Staff in incorporating the above into the planning process
- Reviews, evaluates and assists State and District office to ensure sound information, education and cooperative relations programs

Public Liaison

- Serves as focal point for all public contact. This includes carrying on public information and education, special services and related programs
- Serves as principal staff for State and District Advisory Boards and other committee operations
- Provides overall leadership and staff assistance for the cooperative relations programs
- Prepares and conducts public meetings
- Coordinates environmental education program statewide
- Develops and maintains relationships with public media institutions

Technical Development and Services

- Provides advice and assistance to State and District offices regarding the impact, appropriateness and adequacy of proposed programs, activities, projects and designs
- Identifies, evaluates needs for and develops and disseminates pamphlets, leaflets, bulletins, brochures, letters, maps, radio and TV messages, releases and other materials

Program Operations

- Operates BLM's internal early warning system
- Provides service and information to the public-at-large on BLM programs and activities
- Provides reference and editorial assistance to the State Directors and other key staff
- Coordinates BLM activities with state, other federal and local agencies, community organizations and private citizens
- Coordinates use of BLM displays, exhibits, films, etc.
- Prepares replies to inquires, particularly on sensitive matters and matters referred to BLM from the congressional delegation
- Periodically samples correspondence from the public to analyze constituent inquires
- Assists state and field offices in "crisis" or special problem situations to ensure BLM position is properly developed and represented

Contact: John E. Gumert, Chief, Public Affairs Staff
Telephone: 988-6316
Location: Room 2016

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

General Responsibility

The Resources Division serves as principal staff for all resource functions, activities and related ecological matters. It is responsible for maintaining optimum multiple-use land management programs with full consideration for environmental protection and and enhancement. The Division is responsible for providing State and District offices with professional guidance, training, counseling and other assistance in all resource disciplines. These professional disciplines include:

Forestry
Wildlife
Watershed
Recreation
Cultural Resource Management
Lands
Minerals Range
Soils
Visual Resource Management
Reclamation

Program Development

- Resources has major responsibility for guiding the development of District resource programs and reviewing them for quality and balance between competing resource opportunities.
- Develops and recommends long-range resource goals, objectives and policies,
- Participates in formulating supply/demand outlooks and in making or reviewing input/output analyses.
- Develops statewide priorities for all resource disciplines. Recommends assignment of priorities among districts.
- Reviews and evaluates annual work plans to ensure all resource and ecological considerations have been properly planned.
- Coordinates on scheduled project developments.

Public Liaison

- Within the systems guidance established by Public Affairs Staff, establishes and maintains cooperative relations with user groups, advisory boards, officials of state and local governments, other Federal agencies, education and scientific organizations and other interest groups.

Technical Development and Services

- Provides overall guidance and development of local adaptations necessary for obtaining acceptable unit resource analysis.
- Contributes professional resource judgment in BLM's planning process.
- Maintains awareness of current research.
- Provides technical direction and assistance to ensure that present and potential resource conflicts are resolved in favor of the combination of short and long term uses most consistent with BLM resource management goals and objectives.
- Coordinates activity plans for state as a whole.
- Ensures that resource technical development is consistent with ecological and environmental protection and restoration.
- Recommends new research to strengthen BLM programs.
- Provides leadership in planning and conducting disease and pest control programs.
- Assists on trespass matters, and coordinates actions as required.

Contact: Keith Norris, Chief, Division of Resources
Telephone: 988-6202
Location: Room 2003

Forestry

Until 1972, approximately one million board feet of timber was sold each year, almost exclusively in the Albuquerque District. In fiscal year 1973, we offered only 600,000 board feet. The volume was reduced pending completion of a forest inventory in 1974 and 1975. Preliminary information from the inventory indicates there are approximately 38,000 acres of productive forest land. The maximum sustained yield on this acreage would be 3,000,000 board feet. The proposed Environmental Analysis Report due FY '77 has been delayed pending automatic data processing of the Forest Inventory completed in 1974-75. This Environmental Report is planned for FY 1978.

There are approximately 2 million acres of woodland on Public Land in New Mexico, mostly pinon-juniper. We have numerous sales of minor forest and woodland products each year. These products include line and corner posts, ties, poles, vigas, rails, fuel wood and Christmas trees. Most of these sales are in the Albuquerque and Socorro districts. The Las Cruces and Roswell districts have very little woodland.

Since the energy crisis, there has been a heavy demand for fuel wood and it is increasing every year. We are running out of dry wood in accessible areas and so now there is a growing demand for green wood. It may be necessary to curtail these sales until we can inventory the woodlands and develop a management program for these areas.

With the heavy demand for firewood, free use permits could become an issue. It has been determined that BLM cannot issue free use permits, but must charge for all wood products. This policy conflicts with that of the Forest Service which has statutory authority to issue free use permits. Most people do not understand how two agencies can have different policies.

Wildlife

The wildlife program has strengthened its ability to compete in the Bureau's multiple-use management concept with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in October 1976. The Act specified that the management of public lands must, among other uses, consider habitat management for fish and wildlife. Added authority for protection and management of wildlife habitat on the public lands is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the amended Sikes Act of 1974.

Current emphasis of the wildlife program in the state is on habitat protection, inventory of habitat data and all animals, management of specific habitat area through habitat management plans, and coordination of the wildlife program with other BLM activities and with other agencies.

Some of the major wildlife programs are:

a. Endangered Species

The San Simon Cienega Mexican Duck Habitat Project area is our principal endangered species program. Situated on the Arizona-New Mexico Stateline in the Las Cruces District, the Cienega has been intensively managed and developed for the benefit of the endangered Mexican duck since 1966. Another key management area affecting State listed endangered birds is the Elephant Butte Marsh located on the Rio Grande River in the Socorro District.

b. Exotic Game

The State of New Mexico has an active exotic game species program. Barbary sheep from Africa have been released by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish at three locations. Scattered tracts of public land are occupied in one area in the Albuquerque district, and another in the Roswell district. Barbary sheep also inhabit an area in the Albuquerque district near Farmington, predominantly public land.

In 1970, Iranian ibex were released and established on public land in the Florida Mountains in the Las Cruces district.

African oryx were released and established in 1970 on the White Sands Missile Range, most of which is withdrawn public land supplemental releases are scheduled.

In 1976, Siberian ibex were released along the Canadian River in northeastern New Mexico where scattered tracts of public land exist.

c. Desert Bighorn Sheep

A comprehensive desert bighorn sheep restoration and habitat management program has been implemented in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, (NMDG&F). This cooperative Sikes Act project will be carried out in several phases designed to increase bighorn sheep populations on public lands. Concentrated studies were initiated in 1976 in the Big Hatchet Mountain, Las Cruces District and a transplant is expected within a couple of years after evaluations are completed on potential desert

mountain ranges. Bighorn sheep are currently being produced in the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Red Rock pastures for future releases.

d. San Juan River

There are a number of isolated tracts of public land along the San Juan River the Albuquerque district in northwestern New Mexico which receive heavy use by fishermen, hunters and campers. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has completed negotiations for a 10-foot wide, 1½ mile long walking and fishing easement on private lands adjacent to some of the public land tracts for \$40,000.00.

e. Wildlife Habitat Management Areas

Management plans have been developed in the Albuquerque district involving important mule deer habitat in the pinyon-juniper type. Improvement projects consist of development of waterings, pinyon-juniper-sagebrush chaining, and reseeding, and livestock grazing systems.

The San Antonio and Pot Mountain Management Areas are under management agreement between BLM and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish to fund wildlife habitat projects for mule deer, elk, and antelope.

f. Predator Control

Predatory animal management on public lands administered by BLM is the direct responsibility of BLM. In 1976, animal damage control management guidelines were prepared and an interagency agreement was consummated between the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, NMDG&F, and BLM. District plans are jointly developed within each district based on the predatory control needs of allottees and the actually control work done by the FWS, Division of Wildlife Services.

g. Since 1976, several research and study projects have been initiated and funded by the BLM. In all cases the research and studies are being contracted. Some are with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, some with state educational institutions, and others with private consultant firms. A list of these projects follows:

<u>Research and Study Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contractor or Cooperator</u>
1. Desert Bighorn Sheep Behavioral Study (\$43,000) - 3 year study.	Big Hatchet Mts.	NMG&F
2. Desert Bighorn Sheep Potential habitat Evaluation (\$20,000) - 2 year study.	Southern NM	NMG&F
3. Ecological Evaluation (\$25,000) - 2 year study.	Big Hatchet, Alamo Hueco, Sierra Rita Mt. Complex	WNMU Western New Mexico University

- | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4. Forage Competition Study through Fecal Analysis of Desert Bighorn Sheep and Livestock | Big Hatchet Mts. | Colo. State Univ.,
Fort Collins |
| 5. Lesser Prairie Chicken Habitat Study (\$30,000) | Roswell District | NMSO |

In summary, coordination and cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has been excellent.

Watershed

For many years BLM in New Mexico was among the highest funded state watershed protection projects, primarily because of general concern about sediment production from the Rio Puerco and Rio Salado watersheds. These watersheds were recognized as the principal silt contributors to the Rio Grande and to Elephant Butte Reservoir. Beginning in the 1950's, and continuing through the mid 1960's, the watershed program stressed water control structures. BLM built approximately 450 detention dams between 1952 and 1970. Many of these structures are approaching their designed life expectancy (usually 25 years) and will require sizeable maintenance funding if watershed protection capabilities are to be retained.

The Rio Puerco area received special funding beginning in 1962. The first five years BLM emphasized retention and detention dams, small erosion control structures and land treatment. By 1971, almost all the project funds were shifted to water developments and fences to facilitate livestock grazing management.

The Bureau's first grazing environmental statement in New Mexico is being prepared on this area. This will result in the implementation of intensive grazing management and an anticipated increase in vegetative cover and a reduction in run-off and sediment losses.

About 60% of public lands in New Mexico are judged to be in moderate to severe erosion conditions. Restoration of watershed stability is a major concern. Both wind and water contribute to erosion problems, but the most severe soil losses and sediment contribution to main stream channels is a result of intense, convectional storms that produce heavy downpours and high runoff. Reestablishment of a protective vegetative cover through intensive grazing management will do much to stabilize watersheds, but in some areas management may need an assist from water control structures and land treatment.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) adds further impetus to stabilization of watersheds on public lands. The objective of the Act is to improve the quality of the nation's waters. It is incumbent on the bureau to contribute constructively to this effort by reducing sediment production on lands under its administration in every way possible.

Within the state we have 2,177 reservoirs, 15,440 miles of fences, 1,068 pipelines 429 cattleguards, 82,000 acres seeded, and 276,000 acres of competitive vegetation (brush) control.

Recreation

Public demand for more recreation opportunities and the need for protecting our historic and scenic resources has brought about a change in BLM program emphasis in recreation. A few years ago, our program emphasized intensive site inventories and site construction.

Our program is now being expanded to include extensive recreation over broad undeveloped areas and the protection of archeological values, designation of natural areas, and providing recreation opportunities that help visitors understand and appreciate nature rather than just using it as inexpensive camping space. We also emphasize the management of extensive use areas which provide a diversity of nature-oriented activities such as the Organ Mountains, Rio Grande Wild River, Grants "malpais" lava flows, caves and off-road vehicles.

Another area of emphasis has been recreation opportunities in areas of high demand and low supply. Many of our recreation areas have been developed to fulfill this need.

a. Wilderness

Since passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, wilderness has become a major BLM recreation program. It is estimated that there are over 200 roadless areas on public lands in New Mexico totaling 2,000,000 acres. These areas are to be inventoried, studied for wilderness suitability and reported to Congress over the next 13 years.

b. Caves

One hundred thirty caves have been identified on public land primarily in the Roswell District. Twenty of these caves are considered highly significant and have been gated and placed under a permit system. Many contain unique and extremely fragile cave formations. Some of the more accessible caves have been badly vandalized while others are more remote and remain in excellent condition. We are involved in a program to inventory the more important caves and to place these resources under intensive management. Rare or fragile formations and animal species will be given special protection. We will continue to permit recreation and scientific visitation but use levels will be controlled to protect the resource.

c. Off-Road Vehicles

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use on public land is primarily motorcycle oriented. Forty thousand motorcycle riders spend over a million hours riding on public lands each year. Much of this use is on lands within an hour's drive of El Paso, Texas. Wide trails through the desert and hills worn bare from hill climbing are evidence of their use. Similar heavy use can also be observed around Albuquerque and other population centers. Most of the use is individual and family oriented although we are getting over a dozen organized ORV events each year. Several ORV "packs" or trail systems have been established to help relieve the ORV use problem. Over 1,000,000 acres of public domain will be designated as open, closed or restricted to ORV use this year. Total designation of the public land in the state is expected to take 10 years.

d. El Malpais, Outstanding Natural Area

The El Malpais Outstanding Natural Area consists of a 15 by 35 mile series of lava flows considered to be among the most recent in the United States. The area contains unusual features such as ice caves, symmetrical cinder cones, lava flows, lava tubes, and unique ecosystems. Two sites have been developed to interpret the lava flow and the Dominguez-Escalante expedition. Future plans call for moderate picnic, camping, and overlook facilities as well as additional interpretive sites and trails. Long range plans include a visitor center. The roadless portion of El Malpais will be among the first areas in the BLM studies for possible wilderness designation.

e. Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River

In 1962 through an Accelerated Public Works Program, 46 sheltered campsites were provided along one, six-mile stretch of the canyon rim and river. In 1968, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed. The following year the lower four miles of the Red River and some 48 miles of the Rio Grande were included under the provisions of the Act. The area now has paved access and a staffed visitor center.

Long-range plans call for limiting canyon development to preserve the major portion of the river in its present wild state. Developments at the rim will be converted to day use, and overnight accommodations placed back from the rim. Some of the camping facilities in the the canyon will be removed.

f. Organ Mountains

The Organ Mountains encompass four ecological life zones and a pristine natural area. The 27,000 acre recreation area is located 15 miles directly east of Las Cruces. The lands have been partially developed through BLM construction of a 35-unit campground at Aguirre Spring, and two major trails totaling nine miles.

Recreation use a Aguirre Spring exceeds 100,000 visitor days per year and is our heaviest use area. Use is year-long.

Long range plans call for the expansion of our present facilities to help absorb the demand for recreation facilities a Aguirre Spring.

g. Other Recreation Areas

There are seven developed areas on public lands in New Mexico. The four recreation areas not yet mentioned are: Three Rivers Petroglyphs, Angel Peak, Santa Cruz Lake and Datil Well. Three Rivers Petroglyph site north of Alamogordo contain a picnic area and two interpretive trails leading to petroglyphs and restored Indian dwellings. Angel Peak south of Bloomfield contains two picnic areas and campground situated on a scenic rim overlook. Santa Cruz Lake Recreation Area has two campgrounds and a trail system under BLM management. Datil Well Recreation Area, near the town of Datil contains a trail system as well as camping facilities.

Cultural Resource Management

In fiscal year 1977, the BLM program in cultural resources management underwent further development to respond to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The technical team previously established to work on historic preservation problems was reorganized to include both an archeologist and an historical architect. A Laboratory and curation facility was formed to meet the curation requirements of their work.

Antiquities Permits for six research projects were reviewed and five were issued, in addition, seven permits were issued to institutions who provide professional consulting services to users of BLM administered lands in New Mexico. Cultural resource management in New Mexico continues to draw the interest of researchers nationwide. Studies are currently under way by researchers as far away as California, Michigan and New York. In fiscal year 1977, New Mexico was the third highest of the eleven BLM States in the number of Antiquities Permits issued.

During the year the Bureau continued to require inspection of projects which potentially could adversely impact cultural resources. In this effort 1867 projects were inspected covering 87,236 acres. Six hundred seventy eight cultural sites were discovered and one hundred forty one of these required mitigation of adverse impacts.

Lands

The State of New Mexico covers a total area of some 77,000,000 acres. When the United States acquired New Mexico, the U.S. recognized land grants established by the Spanish and Mexican governments covering approximately 9,000,000 acres. Via the Enabling Act and other state grants title to 12,800,000 acres has passed into state ownership over the years. The total acreage of state selection is now being finally adjudicated. Including LU lands and other BLM acquisitions the Bureau of Land Management administers 12,950,000 acres all managed as public land under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and other legislation.

Also in New Mexico are 9,192,000 acres of National Forests; 217,000 acres of national monuments; and 2,778,500 acres of military reservations.

a. Unauthorized Occupancy

Several hundred occurrences of apparent unauthorized occupancy of public lands have been identified in the central and north central part of the state along the Rio Grande. Cadastral surveys are proceeding to better identify the public land boundaries and consequently the extent of the occupancy problems.

A significant problem of unauthorized Navajo occupancy exists in northwestern New Mexico. Through meetings with the Navajo Nation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we are attempting to negotiate an effort of land consolidation to benefit both BLM and the Indian occupants.

Various other situations of less extensive unauthorized occupancy of public lands are scattered throughout the state.

b. Rights-of-way

The entire problem of rights-of-way for oil and gas pipelines, roads and oil field facilities needs further study and planning. In northwestern and southeastern New Mexico there is a web of pipelines and roads. Coordination planning will be difficult.

Through closer cooperation with the United States Geological Survey and oil companies, we hope to ease surface destruction associated with oil and gas rights-of-way, and with drilling and oil and gas field operations.

We estimate that 1,015 miles of power lines are in trespass.

c. Recreation and Public Purposes

Grants to local governmental bodies and non-profit organizations under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act has resulted in a variety of public facilities, including parks, public buildings, shooting ranges, solid waste disposal sites, etc. Compliance with plans and timetables for development under this act varies from satisfactory to non-existent. The Bureau has attempted to work with grantees in all instances to obtain compliance with submitted plans rather than cancel leases or revert title to the United States.

Recreation and public purpose leases for sanitary landfills are found throughout the State. Compliance with Federal and State laws has been lax. State law allows burning in disposal areas for cities and towns of less than 3,000 people. BLM cooperates fully with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Agency evaluating disposal sites.

d. Withdrawal Review

BLM will commence a process of withdrawal review in 1978 that will initiate a 15 year program in which existing withdrawals will be examined to determine if the objectives for which the land was withdrawn are being met. The review is mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and may result in the restoration of significant acreages of public land to the principles of multiple use management.

e. State Exchange

Provided the required coordination and cooperation can be achieved BLM will be identifying exchange possibilities with the State of New Mexico that will be mutually benefitting.

Minerals

Mining in New Mexico has a long history. The Indians mined turquoise at least as early as 1100 A.D. in the Cerrillos Mountains. In this same area, gold, silver and lead were mined prior to 1680 by Indian slaves under the Spanish.

During the 1700's, the Spanish and Mexicans conducted mining operations for gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc.

Total mineral production for 1975 was over \$2,000,000,000. Oil and gas accounted for \$1,700,000,000.

a. Mining

Present-day metal mining is concentrated at Santa Rita, Tyrone, in the southwest; and Red River in the north central region. The first two are open pit copper mines and the latter is an open pit molybdenum mine. Underground and open pit metal mines are located at Fierro for copper, at Vanadium for lead and silver, and near Magdalena for lead, zinc and silver.

A new open pit copper mine is being developed 70 miles northwest of Las Cruces. Over-burden removal will begin in mid 1977. An insitu copper mine is being proposed in the Cerrillos Hills 25 miles south of Santa Fe. Problems regarding the effect of the sulphuric acid leaching solution on ground water have not been resolved.

Because of the low copper prices production has been curtailed and new developments have stopped.

Potash mining began in the southeastern part of New Mexico in the early 1930's. There are seven companies now operating and produced over \$138,000,000 in 1975 of refined potash. New Mexico is the top U.S. producer of potash and perlite.

b. Oil and Gas

Oil and gas discoveries were made in both the southeastern and northwestern New Mexico in the early 1920's. However, it wasn't until the middle 1940's that major development began and 10 years later had reached boom conditions. By 1965, exploration and discovery work began to decline. Due to price increase there is renewed exploration and development activity. The state is fifth in gas production and sixth in oil production for the nation. (New Mexico ranks first and second respectively among public land states)

c. Coal

The state has extensive coal deposits in the northwest, northeast and in the south central. Nearly all of the coal in the northeast is on private land.

The northwest coal area has had minor production for many years. Present-day stripping operations didn't start until 1961. These include the McKinley Mine of Gulf Oil Company and the Amcoal Mine south of Gallup,

the Navajo Mine of Utah International, 10 miles southwest of Farmington on the Navajo Indian Reservation and the San Juan Mine 14 miles northwest of Farmington, operated by Western Coal Co.

The McKinley Mine supplies coal to Arizona Public Service Companies' power plant at Joseph, Arizona. The coal is hauled 100 miles by the Santa Fe Railroad. Production has been about 400,000 tons per year, but an expansion is in progress to increase tonnage 4,000,000 tons or more. The power plant is expanding and will double the coal need. Also, other markets are developing. The major production from the McKinley is from Indian leases on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The Navajo Mine supplies 7,000,000 tons per year of coal to the Four Corner Power Plant. All mining operations are on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The Public Service Company of New Mexico is expanding an existing power plant 12 miles west of Farmington. Two 345 MW generating units are now on line and two 500MW units will be on line by 1982. Coal is presently being produced at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 ton/year on an adjacent surface mine located on BLM - administered leases and operated by Western Coal Co., a subsidiary of Public Service Company of New Mexico. Production of coal is expected to increase to approximately 6,000,000 tons/year when the plant expansion is completed.

Other coal developments are in the early planning stages in the south end of the northwest field. Most of the strippable coal has been prospected and 28 preference right lease applications covering 80,000 acres have been requested.

Total current coal production in New Mexico is over 9,000,000 tons annually of which 2,000,000 tons came from leases administered by BLM. Most of the latter was from the Public Service Company plant at Waterflow.

d. Uranium

Uranium ore near Grants was known as early as 1918. Following the "discovery" in April 1950, a wild boom followed. Thousands of mining claims were located. The best deposits are in the area north of Grants and extending westward to Gallup. All mining is now concentrated in the Grants-Gallup uranium belt. One exception being the Jackpile and Paguate Mines of the Anaconda Company on the Laguna Reservation 30 miles east of Grants.

Uranium has been found in 26 of the state's 32 counties, but nearly all of the production has come from McKinley and Valencia Counties. The value for 1975 is given by the Bureau of Mines as \$215,800,000. The state is the U.S. leader, both in production and ore reserves. Development is continuing.

e. Geothermal

Geothermal leases are issued on both a competitive and a noncompetitive basis. New Mexico presently has eight competitive areas or KGRA's (Known Geothermal Resource Areas). Thus far 50,614 acres have been leased on a competitive basis and 106,785 acres on a noncompetitive basis for a total of 157,399 acres presently under lease on Federal lands in New Mexico.

During fiscal year 1977, there were three competitive geothermal lease sales held, San Ysidro, Baca Location #1, and Radium Springs. Upon completion of environmental studies, four areas are proposed for leasing in FY 1978. Environmentally sensitive areas are withheld from leasing or leased only with strict protective stipulations.

Although no deep geothermal test holes have been drilled on Federal leases in New Mexico, there has been considerable exploration such as thermal gradient holes (to approximately 500 feet) and resistivity surveys.

Union Oil Company has drilled 17 deep wells in the Jemez Caldero and is presently negotiating with Public Service Company and Department of Energy (formerly ERDA) to construct a 50,000 kilowatt commercial demonstration facility. Union Oil and Public Service officials estimate the Caldero potential at 400,000 kilowatts are sufficient to supply all the electricity needs of Albuquerque. Providing funds are obtained from DOE the first power could flow from the generating station by as early as May 1981.

The Department of Energy hot dry rock project at Fenton Hill in the Jemez Mountains has been successful so far. Two deep holes, approximately 9,000 to 10,000 feet, have been drilled into hot dry Precambrian granite and hydraulically fractured in order to establish circulation between the two wells. Cold water is injected down one well and hot water is recovered from the second well. Two 10-megawatt thermal heat exchangers are being installed to test the feasibility of a closed-loop system. Bottom hole temperature is approximately 400°F.

Range

Spanish settlement of New Mexico was accompanied by the appearance of horses, cattle, sheep and goats. These grazing animals were also acquired by Indian Pueblos as well as the nomadic Navajo Indian tribe. Livestock grazing has taken place in this State since the early Seventeenth Century. Large herds of cattle and sheep were brought into New Mexico in the 1870's. Competition for feed between the livestock of the first settlers and transient herds resulted in severe overgrazing in many areas of the State. Periodic drought contributed further to deteriorating range conditions.

Uncontrolled grazing on the public domain continued until 1934 when the Taylor Grazing Act was passed. This law provided the basis for the first administration and management of the public domain. It established the Grazing Service, which along with Advisory Boards made up of livestock operators, developed rules and regulations governing use and administration of the public domain. One of their primary tasks was adjudication of the range. This involved establishing numbers of livestock, seasons and areas of use, grazing, capacities, and in some areas the class of livestock.

Range surveys on the **public** domain lands in New Mexico were completed prior to 1941, with help from the Civilian Conservation Corps. The lands were adjudicated on these range surveys. At that time, most of the range was fenced into individual allotments. The adjudication amounted to informing the rancher that the carrying capacity was so many AUMs (animal unit months) or CYL (cow yearlong), and that became his qualifications.

Since then, some of the community allotments have been divided into smaller community or individual allotments. There has been no readjudication since.

New Mexico is a water base state, although there are a few land base allotments interspersed throughout the northern section of the Farmington and Rio Grande Resource areas in the Albuquerque district. Some unique problems concerning water base developed when BLM took management of LU Lands in 1958. We recognized the licensees and permittees who had been using these lands. These operators had no Taylor Act base and BLM hasn't required them to develop base to retain their privileges.

Since passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, Congress has passed many other laws affecting use of the public domain. These include:

- 1) The Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964
- 2) National Environmental Policy Act
- 3) Wild Horses and Burros Act
- 4) Endangered Species Act
- 5) Sikes Act
- 6) Water Quality Act

These and other laws were the result of increasing demands and pressures on the public domain. They require BLM to consider and provide for other uses in addition to grazing. In many cases, the application of these laws will result in reduced or restricted use by livestock.

New grazing regulations have been proposed and published in the Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 131, Friday, July 8, 1977. A period of comment was provided, after which the final regulations will be developed before the beginning of the 1978-79 Grazing year (March 1 to February 28).

Summary of Grazing Use
on Public Lands in
New Mexico - 1976

<u>District</u>	<u>NUMBER OF OPERATORS</u>		<u>Total Operators</u>	<u>Total AUMs*(1)</u>
	<u>Cattle & Horses</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>		
Albuquerque	596	206	802	210,020
Socorro	213	-	213	203,408
Las Cruces	369	13	382	516,967
Roswell	<u>321</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>531,637</u>
TOTAL	1,499	373	1,772	1,462,032

*AUM (Animal Unit Month) - 1 cow or horse, or 5 sheep for one month

Additionally, 845 ranchers lease public land outside of district boundaries

McGregor Range

In 1957, 469,936 acres of public land and 155,232 acres of non-public land in southern New Mexico in the Las Cruces district were withdrawn, or withdrawn after acquisition, as a missile testing range (McGregor Range). At the time of withdrawal, it was closed to grazing. Even so, there was continuing and widespread grazing trespass on McGregor Range.

In 1965, the Department of the Army and BLM entered into an agreement whereby BLM would administer grazing on approximately 515,000 acres of McGregor Range. Under this agreement, BLM has requested to remove all unauthorized livestock from McGregor Range. The BLM was to repair the fences and develop pipelines necessary for livestock management.

As this work was completed various units were opened to grazing, based on competitive bids.

For the 1977-78 Grazing year, 370,000 acres were not put up for lease due to drought. There were 209,000 acres with 31,620 AUMs leased for \$97,441. This is an average of \$3.46 per AUM.

Soils

Soils Management

BLM is continuing to develop a program that specifies the responsibilities of BLM soil scientists to be a "service" function only in:

- 1) Proper application and use of soils data in multiple resource management, i.e., (interpretation of soils data---published in SCS inventories, university publications, outside soil inventory sources---at the area and district office level.
- 2) Monitoring and coordinating of soil survey agreements and contracts for identified priority areas.
- 3) Responsibility of conducting site specific soil inventories, (EXCEPTION) At present, in New Mexico, WAE soil scientists of Socorro District Office are conducting an order 3 level soils inventory on range environmental statements, as team members of a joint BLM-SCS soil inventory team with an SCS team leader.
- 4) Responsibility of conducting special studies, Site Inventory Method (SIM) which are related to grazing environmental statement areas as well as multiple resource programs for collection of basic soil-vegetative data.

Soil Survey

A systematic examination, description, classification and mapping of soils by means of a field investigation, resulting in a soil map and accompanying report. These soil surveys are dictated by the USDA soil classification system (soil taxonomy) and are referred to as the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The inventories are from Order 1 level through Order 5 level which denotes levels of detail. Order 1 and 2 (site investigations, inventories for intensive action or urban development respectively) plus Order 3 for resource planning are the most often used by BLM. The soils data extracted from these inventories is for multiple resource land use planning and management decision making. The site investigations provide pertinent data for recreation, building sites, sewage fields, visitor use areas, etc. Order 3 level inventories provide base line data in environmental statements. New bureau procedures (i.e. SIM) also utilize this level of soil inventory.

We have entered into a cooperative agreement for FY 78 with the Soil Conservation Service for both types of soil inventories. BLM also provides helicopter time for inventories in areas where four-wheel drive vehicles are unable to traverse readily and time schedules are of essence.

Soil Inventories to be Accomplished
(By grazing statement areas)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Acres</u>		
North West Chaves	292,000	(Federal lands)	
North East Chaves	30,000	"	"
Part of Sandoval, Valencia, McKinley	3,000,000	"	"
Sierra	769,000	"	"
Catron	929,000	"	"
Rio Arriba	<u>200,000</u>	"	"
	5,220,000		
Guadalupe, De Baca, Mora, Part Rio Arriba		Scattered tracts	

Number of Soil Scientists

<u>Present</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Location</u>
1			NMSO
2*			Albuq. NM
1			Socorro NM
3**		1	Socorro NM
			Las Cruces NM
1			Roswell NM

* (1) District office soil scientist, (1) soil scientist as member of coal ES team.

** (WAE) Soil Scientists as members of Bureau of Land Management - Soil Conservation Service inventory team.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The quality of our environment has become increasingly important to a large segment of our population. Since one of the major components of a quality environment is the way it appears esthetics is receiving more attention from land management agencies. In 1975 the Bureau adopted a policy of visual resource management, (VRM) to plan, design and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse effects on the visual resource. A system was established to evaluate the visual resources and determine what degree of management and protection is desirable and practical when compared to other resource management practices. VRM Classes are determined to inform the decision-maker what degree of modification the landscape can absorb and still maintain a quality visual environment. To date 30 percent of the planning units in the state have established VRM Classes as part of the planning system procedures.

As part of the VRM system, when projects are proposed a contrast rating evaluation is conducted to determine if the project meets the visual quality standards established for the VRM Class it is in.

Reclamation Program

Stronger stipulations to protect the surface resources were incorporated in mineral leases and prospecting permits beginning in 1966. A specific position was added to the Division of Resources to provide guidance to the reclamation program in FY 1977. Prior to this the program responsibilities had been part of the Watershed Program. Program definition and technical guidance has been emphasized to assure proper reclamation of all surface disturbing use authorization.

A brochure on Surface Operation Standard For Oil and Gas Exploration and Development has had wide distribution throughout New Mexico as well as the whole Central Region of the Geological Survey. This has provided excellent guidance to both the oil and gas industry and to federal and state personnel.

The Bisti West Study Site EMRIA report 5-1976 was published in FY 1977. This report analyzed the reclamation potential for proposed coal leasing areas in San Juan County, New Mexico. This was a joint effort of the Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation and the BLM. Data is being gathered on another study site, and a third study site is proposed. The three site reports when completed will fully analyze the reclamation needs for the coal lease area in northwestern New Mexico. Another set of study sites are currently being inventoried in Oklahoma which will provide reclamation needs on the coal lease areas in that state.

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

General Responsibility

The Division of Technical Services serves as the principal staff for technical support activities. These include all normal operational type technical services as well as developmental and advisory activities for some functions. The major areas assigned to the Division are:

- Engineering
- Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing
- Cadastral Survey
- Protection
- Electronic Communications
- Fire Control
- Trespass (General, Lands, Minerals, Fire)
- Road, Trail and Structural Improvement
- Access
- Land and Mineral Appraisal
- Lands and Minerals Operations

Program Development

- Coordinates work to ensure adequate service and assistance is provided to State and District offices. Other Federal agency demands for cadastral services are incorporated in work plans and programs.
- Identifies long and short range technical services needs, objectives, goals and policies.

Public Liaison

- Establishes and maintains cooperative relationships with user groups, advisory boards, officials of State and local governments and other Federal agencies.
- Prepares, or assists in preparing, responses to inquiries concerning technical services programs and activities.
- May represent State office at meetings of professional, scientific, technical or special interest groups or associations.

Technical Development and Services

- Provides guidance and technical direction for development and implementation of BLM's Technical Services programs.
- Prepares supplemental procedures and guidance for T.S. activities.
- Identifies need for and evaluates proposals for study and research.

- Plans and carries out an electronic communications system.
- Develops coordinated long-range plans to provide for structural improvement needs.
- Plans cadastral survey program responsible to BLM needs and authorized external clients.
- Coordinates development of fire prevention, presuppressions and suppression plans.
- Provides technical direction and coordinates development of transportation system construction and maintenance.
- Coordinates and implements BLM sign program.
- Coordinates development for general trespass control for lands, minerals, and fire trespass actions.

Program Operations

- Obtains inputs or makes inputs to technical and professional staffs in process of evaluating improvement project location, layout, timing and design criteria.
- Assists in surveys and investigations to collect data for design of projects.
- Carries out cartographic program.
- Carries out lands, minerals and fire trespass control program.
- Carries out operation programs relating to adjudication, examination and appraisal.
- Carries out investigation, appraisals, evaluations in lands and minerals programs.

Engineering

Construction activities support management programs. The needs and justification for construction are developed by the districts. The State Office surveys, designs and prepares bid drafts for road construction. Maintenance and operation of these facilities is district responsibility. Building construction is not active.

First priority of road construction has been roads needed for recreation site access. A number of roads for access have been surveyed and designed.

Construction plans for development of additions to Rio Grande National Wild River Area, Santa Cruz Lake, and Aguirre Spring have been prepared.

Current plans include the following:

Rio Grande National Wild River area

1. 46 family units
2. Warehouse, vehicle storage and tackroom with corrals

3. Trailer dump station
4. Landscaping

Aguirre Spring

1. 20 family units
2. 2 group units
3. Interior roads
4. Vault toilets.

Santa Cruz Lake

1. Water system
2. Electrical or gas lights
3. Vault toilets

One objective is to clean up and protect undeveloped recreation lands. Approximately 30 sites have been identified which should be cleaned up. A few areas receive some clean-up with available funds. Litter and unauthorized dumping along roads and waterways is a problem which will require considerable attention when funds are available.

Acquisition of Access:

Objective to obtain legal access to public lands for management and public use. In the planning and environmental impact preparation we are becoming aware of this need. This shift from passive acceptance of limited access to an active program is necessary if we are to properly manage the public lands. Approximately 135 easements for existing BLM roads have been developed as needed in the Rio Puerco Range Environmental Statement.

Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing

The simultaneous oil and gas leasing program is highly important in New Mexico. During 1976, volume totalled 417,238 offers and produced \$4,172,380 in filing fees. Over 1,450 leases were made totalling 1,095,360 acres.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral Surveys work consists of small tract survey, subdivision of section surveys, dependent resurvey of previously surveyed land where the original monuments and boundaries cannot be identified, and investigation survey to determine survey or trespass conditions. Indications are that surveys to accommodate trespass proceedings will be a large part of the cadastral program in the coming years.

Work for the Forest Service constitutes approximately one-third of our annual program and consists of about two projects per year.

Another responsibility of this branch is mineral surveys. These surveys are initiated by application submitted by the individual claimant or corporation but surveyed by a U.S. mineral surveyor. About three

mineral surveys are made each year in New Mexico.

Electronic Communications

The BLM radio system was installed between 1950-1960. We have 11 mountain-top stations most are on USFS land. These stations are scattered from 15 miles south of the Colorado border to 20 miles north of the Texas line.

We are developing a communication plan for the state.

Fire

Fire occurrence within the state for the last ten years averaged 42 fires per year with an annual burned acreage of 10,508. Burned acreage varied from 3,124 acres in 1972 to 25,854 acres in 1971. In the past four years, burned acreage has dropped.

There is excellent cooperation with other federal and state agencies in the fire management program.

Real Estate Appraisal

The Appraisal staff primarily services the Bureau's realty programs by providing value estimates to support sales, exchanges, acquisitions and a variety of lease and rental transactions. A continuous analysis of the real estate market is maintained. Most of the data gathered and verified is available to State and Federal agencies.

Lands and Minerals Operations

This Branch is responsible for the adjudication and processing of all types of applications filed in the New Mexico State Office. These applications cover lands in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The major types of lands cases processed include Right-of-way, withdrawals and revocations, color-of-title, exchanges, recreation and public purposes. Mineral leasing applications include oil and gas, coal, potassium, sodium, phosphate, sulphur, uranium, and geothermal steam. Mineral patent applications are also processed by this Branch.

Contact: Michael T. Solan, Chief Division of Technical Services
Telephone: 988-6204
Location: Room: 3010

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

General Responsibility

This Division has primary responsibility for all administrative and non-technical support services. The major and more significant activities are:

- Personnel Administration and Management
- Operating Budget Analysis and Coordination
- Procurement and Property Management
- Organization Planning and Control
- Records and Data Management
- Land Status Records
- Payroll and Accounts
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Safety, Training and Office Services

Program Development

- Identifies long-range management services policy, objectives and goals.
- Plans for organization changes and staffing patterns.
- Coordinates preparation of annual work plan.

Technical Development and Services

- Interprets and directs implementation of BLM's management services programs.
- Develops general operating procedures.

Administrative

- Recommends organizational structure, geographic responsibilities, functions, and work flow.

Program Operations

- Monitors operating budget
- Operates land office serial case file system, including control of case applications, Simultaneous Oil and Gas drawing entries and other documents submitted for BLM consideration.
- Operates land status and records system, including searching and studying records and other data.
- Maintains official cadastral survey records.
- Maintains reference material concerning laws, regulations and procedures affecting BLM lands resources.
- Maintains current awareness of data storage and flow.

Contact: Clyde R. Durnell, Chief Division of Management Service
Telephone: 988-6221
Location: Room 3031 A

KEY ISSUES IN 1978

The Bureau of Land Management in New Mexico has identified several major issues that may surface in 1978 and may cause friction with various publics throughout the state.

We have backgrounded the issues and have stated the BLM posture. We are assuming that solutions to these issues must be coordinated through the appropriate State offices and agencies as well as the Governor's staff and Congressional delegation.

LAND OCCUPANCY

- Problem:** Recognizing, defining and dealing with illegal use and occupancy of Federal lands.
- Background:** Historically, through numerous laws, the U.S. has encouraged settlement of its "vacant" lands. Among the laws were various homestead acts. Now, through the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964, The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and in accordance with recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission, U.S. policy has shifted to the concept of retention of federal ownership under multiple use management. In order to manage under multiple use, identification, inventory and planning for all land uses must be accomplished. The initial inventory phase of planning has uncovered many instances of occupancy trespass on public lands in central and northern New Mexico. However, due to imperfect surveys, historic settlement attitudes and cultural traditions, many questions are unsolved with each determination of trespass and generalizations are unwise. Sale, lease, eviction, or special legislation all may be necessary to abate the problem.
- BLM Position:** BLM has commenced cadastral survey of scattered and fragmented tracts of public land along the Middle Rio Grande. The survey effort will proceed north along the river followed by action on each specific occupancy situation. Accomodation or removal of occupancy will be in accordance with existing legislation, regulations and policy and also in accordance with regulations and policy yet to be promulgated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Navajo Land Exchange

Problem: There are several thousand Navajo Indian families living on public lands, in the northwestern part of the state.

Background: These families have gradually moved onto public land from the reservation without regard to land ownership, county boundaries, etc. In many cases these families have built substantial dwellings, corrals, barns, and developed farmland. Water, electricity and telephone lines have been built in many instances thereby making the habitation permanent. BLM has recognized this unauthorized occupancy for several years and has documented individual cases in many instances. We are working with the Navajo Tribal government to legalize these occupancies by exchanging land. The Navajo Tribe has purchased 80,000 acres of private land adjoining BLM's Malpais Outstanding Natural Area near Grants. This land is to be used as a medium of exchange for the lands being occupied by Navajo families. The exchange when consummated will legalize and give title to the lands occupied by Indian families and will block up an area of high public recreational value in the Malpais. Currently we are in the appraisal process to balance out the amount of land which will be acquired by the Navajo Tribe. BLM has requested a temporary withdrawal to close the selected lands to mining claim locations.

BLM Position: Continue to pursue the exchange procedures to completion as soon as possible.

On October 14, 1977 a request to file a proposed withdraw and reservation of lands from operation of the mining laws in support of a Navajo land exchange was sent to the Director. This proposal contains 57,185.12 acres.

Grazing Environmental Statements

- Problem:** There is a court-ordered requirement that cites specific impact statements be prepared to analyze environmental effects of livestock grazing on all BLM managed public land.
- Background:** On June 18, 1975 the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia issued a final judgment in the lawsuit by the Natural Resource Defense Council and others which contended that BLM could not authorize grazing on public land without completing Environmental Statements on specific geographic areas. The judgment rendered in this case consisted of approval of an agreement between the plaintiffs and BLM which requires completion of 212 Environmental Statements (ES) Bureauwide, during the next 13 years. In New Mexico, statements will be prepared on 13 geographic units covering approximately 13 million acres. The first statement will cover the Rio Puerco unit of the Albuquerque District and is scheduled for completion by February 3, 1978. A draft was prepared for public review in July, 1977. The Rio Puerco ES covers 393,000 acres of public lands. The second ES will be Eastside Socorro, in the Socorro District, scheduled for completion by September 30, 1978. The Eastside Socorro ES area contains 869,000 acres. The third grazing ES in New Mexico will be the Eastside Roswell, containing 1,592,000 acres, and is scheduled for completion in 1979. Until the ES's are completed authorization of new range improvements will be very restrictive. Project work can be done on Allotment Management Plans (AMP's) which were in effect prior to the court order, but outside of AMP areas, work can only be authorized for maintenance of existing facilities, protection of major investments on BLM land, public safety or certain custodial management situations (such as replacing livestock water). BLM feels this policy is not only in keeping with the spirit and intent of the court order, but necessary because of the very limited manpower available for environmental analysis work that is required on new projects.
- BLM Position:** Prepare Environmental Statements in compliance with the court order.

Grazing Fees on Public Lands

Problem: Determination of an equitable federal grazing fee.

Background: The grazing fee charged on public lands has been the subject of controversy for many years, not only between the livestock industry and the public agencies, but also with Congress concerning a reasonable charge to the stockman using the public lands and a fair return to the U.S. Treasury. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 directed that fees be fair, equitable, and uniform among agencies. In 1958, the Comptroller General provided the opinion that fair, uniform compensation be obtained from use of federal lands. In 1959, the Bureau of the Budget, through Circular A-25, stated that fair market value (FMV) should be obtained for use of federally owned resources, and in 1964 called for a uniform fee basis by all agencies based on economic value to users and a fair return to the government. This concern led to the formation of the 1966 Western Livestock Grazing Survey. Analysis of data collected, design of the fair market value fee, public review, and implementation of a 10-year phase-in schedule of a FMV fee starting with the 1969 grazing year were all guided by congressional mandate and executive direction. Since 1969 we have had four moratoriums on yearly increases to reach FMV and the phase-in period has been extended 2 years in 1980. The grazing fee for 1976 grazing year is \$1.51, 43 cents below the computed FMV as derived from the current fee formula.

BLM Position: A study has been concluded by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The report was submitted to Congress on October 21, 1977 and proposes that:

- (1) the 1969 fee system be retained with modifications;
- (2) the adjustment of fees to fair market value with a yearly limit of no more than a 25% adjustment from previous year;
- (3) after fair market value is reached, a 12 percent limitation on annual fee increases or decreases;
- (4) a limited variable fee provision
- (5) continued study and refinement of data used in the determination of fees.

Grazing and Livestock Management

Problem: Arriving at carrying capacities of various allotments and authorizing appropriate stocking.

Background: The Taylor Grazing Act prescribed goals toward which we are still striving--a stabilized livestock industry and conservation of the range. The procedures for achieving these aims established eligibility for Federal range use and prescribed methods of administration. The resultant combination of these factors had, through the years, allowed differences to build up in New Mexico between stocking rates authorized on paper as the full potential of an allotment and the actual rates of use. Since ranches are bought and sold and priced with a factor reflecting potential Federal range use, these "paper" figures acquire a value in the marketplace. The potential market value of an overly optimistic carrying capacity is at issue in nearly every action taken by BLM which involves a reduction in animal numbers in actual or potential use. These disputes, multiplied throughout the industry constitute a significant obstacle on the road to proper range use and conservation. Grazing capacities will be reevaluated as Allotment management plans are prepared in conjunction with the court-ordered impact statements on grazing. In the process, forage allocations will be made for livestock, wildlife and other uses. These allocations will be made on existing and potential forage and will be based on needs identified through the planning system.

BLM Position: Continue to strive for proper multiple-use management and conservation of the Federal rangelands.

Management and Protection of Wild Horses and Burros

Problem: How to manage wild horse and burro herds in harmony with other multiple-uses and public sentiment.

Background: The Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires BLM to protect unclaimed wild and free-roaming horses and burros.

Approximate number and district wild horses are found in New Mexico are as follows:

Albuquerque	- 30 head (2 herds)
Socorro	- 30 head (1 herd)

Wild burros are found in the Las Cruces district. Ten burros have been counted by helicopter. However, indications are that twice this number of burros is in the area.

Reports of wild horses being rounded up has occurred on three different occasions. Investigations were made and three horses recovered which were apparently taken from the range.

A herd management plan will be developed on the Punche Valley Wild Horse Herd during FY 1978.

Inventory will continue on all herds. A tranquilizing program will begin east of Socorro to obtain additional information.

BLM Position: Carry out the intent of the Wild Horse and Burro Act with full public involvement through the BLM planning system.

Nuclear Waste Disposal Site

Problem: The Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) is proposing the location of a nuclear waste disposal site in Eddy County.

Background: The ERDA proposal would withdraw from public use approximately 18,960 acres of national resource land. Additionally ERDA would acquire approximately 2,000 acres of state land. Nuclear waste from throughout the country would be stored underground at the site within the natural geologic salt beds. ERDA has filed an application for the withdrawal and has contracted with Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, for the preparation of an environmental statement on the proposal. This statement will be reviewed by BLM, prior to final action. Generally, the people of New Mexico do not want this facility in the State. Presently there are several oil and gas leases on the lands in question. ERDA proposes to acquire these through negotiation or if necessary by condemnation.

BLM Position: To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act in making the land available for the ERDA project to insure that all concerns of the Department of the Interior regarding environmental safeguards are met.

Cost Recovery Program for Rights-of-Way on Federal Lands

- Problem:** Resistance to new policy by "free users."
- Background:** Various state and local governments and semi-governmental agencies, such as the Rural Electrification Cooperatives have not had to pay for rights-of-way across public lands. Adoption of a new policy in 1974 by the office of Management and Budget and the resulting regulations effective June 1, 1975, require that agencies granting rights-of-way recover, in addition to rental, costs of processing the right-of-way. In the case of most cooperatives, payment of processing costs is a new cost and one to which they object. The cost can be sizeable, depending on the length of right-of-way and terrain, because of environmental impacts, travel and multiple-use determinations that have now become a part of any such federal action.
- BLM Position:** Adhere to new OMB policy and recover costs of processing rights-of-way.

Key Issues

Fence Modification for Antelope

- Problem:** Woven wire fences are barriers to antelope movements.
- Background:** The network of sheep-tight pastures have been a major factor contributing to the decline on antelope populations. Woven wire fencing reduces the area suitable and prevents antelope from gaining access to former range. Specifically in southeastern New Mexico, the result has been a reduction in habitat quality, antelope population and the productivity of the remaining herds. The Roswell BLM District initiated an inventory designed to determine where fence modification is most needed and be most beneficial to antelope. The inventory is now completed and the Roswell District began to implement a fence modification program consistent with national policy and directives from the Bureau's Washington Office. In 1975, a new fencing policy was put into effect that requires existing fences identified as restricting or altering wildlife movements must be modified to allow wildlife passage. The ranching industry has expressed opposition primarily sheep ranchers in that modifying fences for antelope passage would disrupt livestock management, prevent control of livestock, increase predator kill of livestock, create an economic hardship, and reduce the market value of the ranch. The strong opposition received from the ranching industry has delayed the fence modification program. A special committee has been established to study the problem and make recommendations to BLM. A research study has been proposed to determine the effects of a fence modification and would provide future guidelines. No additional fence modifications will be made until the committee submits its findings.
- LM Position:** Bureau policy requires that we modify problem fences. The basic authority in carrying out the responsibility of providing quality habitat to a variety of wildlife on public lands and for multiple uses on public lands are found in the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and more recently the Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976.

APPENDIX

ACRES OF FEDERAL LAND IN NEW MEXICO

AGENCY	TOTAL
Bureau of Land Management	12,978,522
Forest Service	9,241,207
Corps of Engineers	2,695,855
Bureau of Indian Affairs	236,993
National Park Service	234,057
Fish and Wildlife Service	315,584
Agriculture Research Service	105,747
Bureau of Reclamation	52,247
Energy Research and Development Agency	33,017
Int'l Boundary and Water Commission	8,805
National Aeronautics and Space Agency	4,198
Total	25,911,232

Area of New Mexico in Acres

Land	Inland Waters	Total
77,766,400	99,840	77,866,240
TOTAL FEDERAL	25,911,232 or 33%	

An Acre is a unit of land measure which contains 43,560 square feet. Normally an acre is a square, 208.8 feet on each side. A football field contains about 3.5 acres.

FEDERAL LAND - NEW MEXICO
(in acres)

County	Bureau of Land Management	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Corps of Engineers	Energy Research & Development Agency	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Fish & Wildlife Service	National Aeronautics & Space Agency	Agriculture Research Service	Int'l Boundary & Water Commission	Forest Service	Total By County
Bernalillo	15,288	-0-	-0-	20,702	4,595	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	74,119	114,704
Catron	593,742	533	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,223,413	2,817,688
Chaves	1,175,977	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	23,310	-0-	-0-	-0-	40,332	1,239,619
Colfax	261	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,663	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,618	14,542
Curry	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
De Baca	35,377	-0-	4,565	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	39,942
Dona Ana	1,143,793	50,393	418	486,267	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,198	105,713	8,173	-0-	1,794,757
Eddy	1,411,180	44,195	27,211	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,617,605
Grant	292,472	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	135,019	1,176,665
Guadalupe	49,584	-0-	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	884,193	49,858
Harding	5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	34	-0-	-0-	70,550
Hidalgo	740,771	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	76,589	817,360
Lea	430,054	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	430,054
Lincoln	518,924	-0-	-0-	172,160	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	398,738	1,089,822
Los Alamos	-0-	6,483	-0-	-0-	24,575	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30,174	61,232
Luna	747,067	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	747,067
McKinley	266,262	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	186,862	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	181,171	634,295
Mora	7,561	721	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	104,072	112,354
Otero	929,578	84,706	-0-	1,459,752	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	563,472	3,037,508
Quay	819	-0-	1,026	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,895
Rio Arriba	544,703	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,411,734	1,956,437
Roosevelt	7,706	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,231	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10,937
Sandoval	559,920	22,352	-0-	-0-	-0-	480	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	397,998	980,750
San Juan	975,774	21,176	82	-0-	-0-	36,266	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,033,298
San Miguel	35,756	341	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,614	-0-	-0-	-0-	338,937	382,648
Santa Fe	79,622	826	-0-	-0-	3,847	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	250,474	334,769
Sierra	824,687	-0-	19,650	517,754	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	632	-0-	384,274	1,746,997
Socorro	947,016	371	4,055	39,170	-0-	-0-	278,766	-0-	-0-	-0-	630,652	1,904,228
Taos	195,719	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	484,220	679,939
Torrance	44,373	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	154,017	198,630
Union	503	680	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	57,534	58,717
Valencia	404,028	1,040	-0-	-0-	-0-	13,385	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	337,912	756,365
	12,978,522	234,057	57,247	2,695,855	33,017	236,993	315,584	4,198	105,747	8,805	9,241,207	25,911,232

Public Lands under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of
Land Management, 1977, (in Acres) NEW MEXICO

COUNTY	PUBLIC LAND
Bernalillo	15,288
Catron	593,742
Chaves	1,175,977
Colfax	261
Curry	0
De Baca	35,377
Dona Ana	1,143,793
Eddy	1,411,180
Grant	292,472
Guadalupe	49,584
Harding	5
Hidalgo	740,771
Lea	430,054
Lincoln	518,924
Los Alamos	0
Luna	747,067
McKinley	266,262
Mora	7,561
Otero	929,578*
Quay	819
Rio Arriba	544,703
Roosevelt	7,706
Sandoval	559,920
San Juan	975,774
San Miguel	35,756
Santa Fe	79,622
Sierra	824,687
Socorro	947,016
Taos	195,719
Torrance	44,373
Union	503
Valencia	404,028
TOTAL	12,978,522

* In addition, BLM manages resources on 515,000 acres on McGregor Range Military Reservation

Public Lands under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau
of Land Management, 1977, (in Acres) Oklahoma

COUNTY	PUBLIC LAND
Beaver	284.75
Beckham	106.72
Blaine	471.00
Caddo	61.18
Canadian	267.46
Cimarron	540.91
Cleveland	484.17
Cotton	98.51
Custer	59.25
Dewey	383.75
Ellis	443.00
Grady	30.00
Greer	76.42
Harmon	166.05
Harper	1.20
Haskell	1,241.78
Jackson	63.91
Jefferson	248.25
Kay	4.10
Kingfisher	200.00
Kiowa	146.25
Latimer	77.82
Le Flore	1.00
Logan	31.80
Major	86.69
Oklahoma	14.19
Pawnee	47.82
Pottowatomie	29.35
Roger Mills	108.05
Texas	106.68
Tillman	478.16
Woods	484.87
Woodward	120.18
TOTAL	6,965.27

Public Lands under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1977,
(in acres) ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		Total
	Within grazing districts	Outside grazing districts	Total	LU	Other	
Bernalillo	5,437	9,851	15,288	0	0	15,288
Colfax	0	1,215	1,215	0	0	1,215
Harding	0	603	603	0	0	603
McKinley	24,013	200,145	224,158	25,834	0	249,992
Mora	0	7,561	7,561	0	0	7,561
Rio Arriba	487,630	32,277	519,907	23,617	17,196	560,720
Sandoval	374,747	8,957	383,704	161,191	1,765	546,660
San Juan	643,133	198,633	841,766	0	1,595	843,361
San Miguel	0	47,692	47,692	0	0	47,692
Santa Fe	58,285	12,048	70,333	0	1,822	72,155
Taos	184,164	7,662	191,826	0	21,671	213,497
Torrance	0	43,613	43,613	0	0	43,613
Union	0	758	758	0	0	758
Valencia	2,213	38,735	40,948	0	0	40,948
Total	1,779,622	609,750	2,389,372	210,642	44,049	2,644,063

Additionally the Albuquerque District has responsibility for management of public land resources in Oklahoma.

Public Lands under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1977,
(in acres), SOCORRO DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		Total
	Within grazing districts	Outside grazing districts	Total	LU	Other	
Catron	572,393	21,349	593,742	0	0	593,742
Sierra	14,111	505	14,616	0	0	14,616
Socorro	759,054	61,072	820,126	0	3,997	824,123
Torrance	0	760	760	0	1,230	760
Valencia	350,628	15,998	366,626	0	5,227	367,856
Total	1,696,186	99,684	1,795,870	0	5,227	1,801,097

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1977,
(in acres) ROSWELL DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		Total
	Within grazing districts	Outside grazing districts	Total	LU	Other	
Chaves	1,045,224	104,047	1,149,271	0	40	1,149,311
DeBaca	80	35,297	35,377	0	0	35,377
Eddy	1,393,646	40	1,393,686	12,538	2,434	1,408,658
Guadalupe	0	49,584	49,584	0	0	49,584
Lea	355,547	74,427	429,740	0	80	430,054
Lincoln	250,625	163,115	413,740	0	40	413,780
Otero	21,253	448	21,701	0	0	21,701
Quay	0	440	440	0	379	819
Roosevelt	0	7,706	7,706	0	0	7,706
Total	3,066,375	435,104	3,501,479	12,538	2,973	3,516,990

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1977,
(in acres) LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		Total
	Within grazing districts	Outside grazing districts	Total	LU	Other	
Chaves	26,666	0	26,666	0	0	26,666
Dona Ana	1,112,150	0	1,112,150	2,870	28,773	1,143,793
Eddy	2,002	520	2,522	0	0	2,522
Grant	150,380	65,893	216,273	0	47,248	263,521
Hidalgo	605,590	78,370	683,960	640	42,977	727,577
Lincoln	94,613	9,908	104,521	0	473	104,994
Luna	631,276	36,909	668,185	0	63,404	731,589
Otero	882,861	13,564	896,425	0	7,605	904,030
Sierra	718,953	26,904	745,857	0	49,578	795,435
Socorro	122,853	0	122,853	0	40	122,893
Total	4,347,344	232,068	4,579,412	3,510	240,098	4,823,020

Lands administered by Arizona BLM but within the Las Cruces District boundary

104,994	422	105,416	15,815	121,231
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LIVESTOCK GRAZING - NEW MEXICO

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
		(NUMBER)	(AUMs)	(NUMBER)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	42,370	220,218		
	H	62	278	14,555	23,072
Authorized Active Use	C	251,576	1,310,735		
	H	2,925	20,212	111,610	120,726
Free Use Permits	C	478	3,542		
	H	449	3,694	6,732	10,743
Crossing Permits	C	3,412	136		
	H	0	0	1,290	40
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	255,466	1,314,413		
	H	3,374	23,906	107,800	123,261
Exchange of Use	C	53	270		
	H	9	95	81	159
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	255,504	1,314,611		
	H	3,383	24,001	107,881	123,420

Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 366,768
 Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 1,462,032

Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range

Available for: Livestock: 1,157,393 Big Game: 65,462

Type of Operators		Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats	Total
Regular	C	1,378	108	1,496
	H	10		
Free Use	C	86	163	265
	H	16		
Crossing	C	9	2	11
	H	0		
TOTAL	C	1,473	273	1,772
	H	26		
Number of Exchange of Use Permits		8	4	12
Number of Term Permits		25	2	27

AUM = Animal Unit Month, a unit of measure which is the amount of forage required to maintain one cow or five sheep for one month.

Authorized Active Use = Use of the rangeland authorized by grazing permit or license.

Authorized Nonuse = Nonuse of the rangeland which is authorized for conservation or other reasons

Free Use = Small, subsistence livestock grazing use for which no fee is charged.

Crossing Permit = Authorization to cross national resource lands with livestock.

Exchange of Use = An agreement with a rancher having control over non-federal lands interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with the surrounding federal land.

Regular Operator = A rancher who pays an annual fee for livestock grazing on National Resource lands.

Free Use Operator = A rancher who doesn't pay an annual fee for livestock grazing.

Crossing Operator = A person holding a permit which allows him to drive or herd his livestock across public land.

Term Permit = A long term, generally 10 years, permit for livestock grazing.

In addition to the above, 845 persons graze livestock on national resource land outside of established grazing districts. These operators graze 16,709 cattle and horses, and 29,310 sheep on the 1,351,385 acres. They pay annually for the 262,994 animal unit months of forage consumed.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats		
		(NUMBER)	(AUMs)	(NUMBER)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	12,291	68,489		
	H	26	114	945	1,104
Authorized Active Use	C	108,972	508,019		
	H	1,155	8,948	11,832	8,248
Free Use Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	108,972	508,019		
	H	1,155	8,948	0	0
Exchange of Use	C	0	0		
	H	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	108,972	508,019		
	H	1,155	8,948	0	0
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 110,127					
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 516,967					
Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range					
Available for: Livestock: 0 Big Game: 0					
Type of Operators	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	Total	
Regular	C	367			
	H	2		13	382
Free Use	C	0		-	-
	H	0			
Crossing	C	0		-	-
	H	0			
TOTAL	C	367			
	H	2		13	382
Number of Exchange of Use Permits		1			1
Number of Term Permits		20		1	21

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - SOCORRO DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats		
		(NUMBER)	(AUMs)	(NUMBER)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	4,956	20,471	—	—
	H	10	75	—	—
Authorized Active Use	C	35,994	199,809	—	—
	H	576	3,497	—	—
Free Use Licenses	C	0	0	—	—
	H	0	0	—	—
Crossing Permits	C	0	0	—	—
	H	0	0	—	—
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	35,994	199,809	—	—
	H	576	3,497	—	—
Exchange of use	C	9	102	—	—
	H	0	0	—	—
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	36,003	199,911	—	—
	H	576	3,497	—	—

Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 36,579

Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 203,408

Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range

Available for: Livestock: 215,000 Big Game: 13,000

Type of Operators	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	Total
Regular	C	209	—	213
	H	4	—	
Free Use	C	0	—	0
	H	0	—	0
Crossings	C	0	—	0
	H	0	—	0
TOTAL	C	209	—	213
	H	4	—	
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses		1	—	1
Number of Term Permits		2	—	2

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ROSWELL DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data		Cattle and Horses (NUMBER) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (NUMBER) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C	13,439	86,963	2,593	16,867
	H	3	25		
Authorized Active Use	C	69,017	428,305	77,394	97,478
	H	878	5,854		
Free Use Licenses	C	0	0	0	0
	H	0	0		
Crossing Permits	C	0	0	0	0
	H	0	0		
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	69,017	428,305	77,394	97,478
Exchange of use	C	15	72	0	0
	H	0	0		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	69,017	428,305	77,394	97,478
	H	878	5,854		
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:				147,289	
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:				531,637	
Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range					
Available for: Livestock: 737,522 Big Game: 14,750					
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep and Goats		Total
Regular	C	321	54		375
	H	0			
Free Use	C	0	0		0
	H	0			
Crossings	C	0	0		0
	H	0			
TOTAL	C	321	54		375
	H	0			
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses		1	0		1
Number of Term Permits		3	1		4

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats		
		(NUMBER)	(AUMs)	(NUMBER)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	C	11,684	44,295		
	H	23	64	11,017	5,101
Authorized Active Use	C	37,593	174,602		
	H	316	1,913	22,384	15,000
Free Use Licenses	C	478	3,542		
	H	449	3,694	6,732	10,743
Crossing Permits	C	3,412	136		
	H	0	0	1,290	40
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C	41,483	178,280		
	H	765	5,607	30,406	25,783
Exchange of use	C	29	96		
	H	9	95	81	159
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C	41,512	178,376		
	H	774	5,702	30,487	25,942
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed:			72,773		
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock:			210,020		
Estimated Grazing Capacity in AUMs of Federal Range					
Available for: Livestock: 204,871			Big Game: 37,712		
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total	
Regular	C	481			
	H	4	41	526	
Free Use	C	86			
	H	16	163	265	
Crossings	C	9			
	H	0	2		
TOTAL	C	576			
	H	20	206	802	
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C	4			
	H	1	4	9	
Number of Term Permits		0	0	0	

Estimated Recreation Visits to Public Lands under the Jurisdiction of BLM, 1976

Units	Camping	Pick-nicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sight-seeing	Water Sports	Winter Sports	ORV	Other	Total
Non-Fee Sites (developed)	48,000	128,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,000
Undeveloped Sites (no facilities)	57,000	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,000
Use other than above	59,000	90,000	183,000	208,000	1,992,000	5,000	1,000	100,000	540,000	3,178,000
Total	164,000	267,000	183,000	208,000	1,992,000	5,000	1,000	100,000	540,000	3,460,000

Estimated Recreation Visitor days on Public Lands under the Jurisdiction of BLM, 1976

Units	Camping	Pick-nicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sight-seeing	Water Sports	Winter Sports	ORV	Other	Total
Non-Fee Sites (developed)	36,000	34,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Undeveloped Sites (no facilities)	113,000	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Use other than above	115,000	44,000	254,000	262,000	463,000	1,000	1,000	50,000	156,000	1,551,000
Total	264,000	100,000	254,000	262,000	463,000	1,000	1,000	50,000	156,000	1,551,000

Recreation Visitor Day = A measure of recreation use. This is an aggregation of 12 visitor hours. A visitor hour is the presence of one or more persons on lands or water for recreation purposes for continuous, intermittent or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes.

Forestry - New Mexico

Commercial Forest	39,400 (acres)
Standing Volume	41,666 mBF
Woodland	2,173,300 (acres)
Standing Volume	2,133,000 mBF

Commercial Forests - Land growing stands of forest trees which possess present or potential merchantable value.

Woodland - Land growing widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability. Generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection than for commercial timber purposes. In new Mexico this is primary Pinon Pine Juniper stands.

Standing Volume - The volume of timber in the standing trees.

Board-Foot - A standard measurement of timber products. A board-foot is a piece of wood 1" thick, 12" x 12."

mBF - One thousand board-feet.

Developed Recreation Sites- New Mexico

Recreation Sites	Developed Acres	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Total
Three-Rivers	160	-	6	6
Aguirre Springs	10	35	-	35
Datil Well	20	22	1	22
Rio Grand-Wild River	365	47	-	47
Santa Cruz Lake	160	37	5	42
Angel Peak	275	9	7	16
Total	990	150	18	168

Outdoor Recreation Inventories Completed by
BLM - New Mexico

Archeological and Historical Sites	17	7,390 acres
Rivers and Streams	14	146 miles
Shoreline of Rivers, lakes, streams	11	121 miles

Wildlife on National Resource Lands - New Mexico

Barbary Bighorn						
Antelope	Sheep	Sheep	Deer	Elk	Javalina	TOTAL
6,275	340	44	37,560	1,014	640	45,873

WILDLIFE

BLM wildlife biologists work in cooperation with the state and other Federal agencies on a wide variety of improvement programs. These include development of wildlife watering places, modification of barriers which restrict wildlife movement, and planting of desirable wildlife forage plants. In addition to the major game animals listed above, national resource lands in New Mexico support populations of mourning dove, sandhill crane, quail, ducks, geese, turkey, rabbits, squirrels, and many other small non-game animals. In 1970, oryx, a small African antelope-like animal, was transplanted onto national resource land near Deming, New Mexico. Additional transplants have occurred on White Sands Missile Range. Waters which flow through national resource lands support several species of trout. All national resource lands, including the Rio Grande Wild River Area, are open for hunting and fishing during the seasons set by the New Mexico Game and Fish Department. A state license is required.

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - NEW MEXICO - FISCAL YEAR 1977

(10/1/76-9/30/77)

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	286	472,800.34	
Simultaneous	785	689,285.60	388,017
Competitive	129	36,145.73	
TOTAL Oil and Gas	1,200	1,198,231.67	388,017
GEOHERMAL			
Noncompetitive	35	44,673.493	
Competitive	16	23,114.50	
TOTAL Geothermal	51	67,787.993	
GRAND TOTAL	1,251	1,266,019.663	388,017

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - OKLAHOMA - FISCAL YEAR 1977

OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	15	1,923.226	
Simultaneous	83	14,364.02	19,716
Competitive	33	4,678.60	
TOTAL	131	20,965.846	19,716

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1977

OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	0	0	
Simultaneous	40	31,394.472	1,515
Competitive	0	0	
TOTAL	40	31,394.472	1,515

TOTAL LEASES - NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1977

OIL AND GAS	1,371	1,250,591.988	acres
GEOHERMAL	51	67,787.993	acres

Oil and Gas Leasing - Eight Most Active Counties in New Mexico

County	No. of Leases	Acreages
Chaves	1,589	1,150,719.00
Lea	1,953	874,006.00
Eddy	1,090	406,101.00
San Juan	457	386,258.00
McKinley	248	151,196.00
Rio Arriba	392	124,030.00
Sandoval	745	611,644.00
Roosevelt	546	341,273.00
Total	7,020	4,045,227.00
County	No. of Producing Leases	Acreages
Chaves	206	120,378.00
Eddy	1,496	722,726.00
Lea	787	345,252.00
McKinley	28	7,975.00
Rio Arriba	884	873,486.00
Roosevelt	96	52,730.00
Sandoval	52	51,245.00
San Juan	1,315	947,264.00
Total	4,864	3,121,056.00

Land Disposal, 1977 - New Mexico

<u>Sales</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
R & PP*	0	0	0
Small Tract	0	0	0
Public Sale	1	148.18	\$24,848.55

<u>Leases</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Airport	5	852.00	50.00
Small Tract Lease	1	7.35	0
Uranium	2	609.00	609.00
Water Well	2	80.00	198.00
R & PP*	60	12,640.00	2868.00

Rights of Way Permits Approved
FY 1977 526

* The Recreation & Public Purposes Act of 1926 authorized transfer by sale or lease, Tracts of public land suitable for public use by governmental units or certain non-profit organizations. Typical uses are parks, recreation sites, and sanitary land fills.

** 15 to cities, 6 to villages, 1 to military, 35 to County Commissions, 3 to non-profit organizations.

Sale - Outright transfer of title from the Federal Government for a fee.

Special Land Use Permit - A temporary permit which allows a specific use of national resource land.

Lease - A temporary lease from the Federal Government requiring an annual rental fee.

TRESPASS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Collections</u>
Timber	2	27.00
Grazing	40	1,785.00
Occupational	2	160.00
Other	17	\$1,781.00
Total	61	\$3,753.00

Trespass - An unauthorized use of public land and/or resources. Trespass collections are the damages recovered by BLM to off-set the loss. Additionally, criminal charges may be filed in some cases.

RECEIPTS - MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

FY 76 (July 1975 to June 1976)			FY 77 (October 1976 to September 1977)	
Sources	New Mexico	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leases & Permits	\$75,607,342	\$1,644,160	\$104,274,184	\$1,685,186
Sale of Land	733,977	-	1,374,480	-
Sale of Timber	6,848	-	10,930	-
Grazing Fees	2,510,924	240	2,568,770	819
Rights-of-way Rental	42,764	-	61,041	-
Rent of Land	17,721	11,543	23,706	298,403
Fees & Commissions	4,260,192	54,448	3,977,609	367,428
Other Sources	77,394	-	59,172	1,515
TOTAL	\$83,257,162	\$1,710,391	\$112,307,789	\$2,353,353

Distribution of the receipts from BLM resource management is set by the various laws, i.e., the Mineral Leasing Act, Taylor Grazing Act, etc. This division is as follows:

Receipts from:	To State & Counties	U.S. Treas. General Fund	Reclamation
Leasable Minerals (oil, gas, potash, etc.)	50.00%	10.00%	40.00%
Sale of Timber and Lands	5.00	-	95.00
Grazing Leases	50.00	50.00	-
Grazing Permits and Licenses	12.50	87.50	-
Receipts from LU Lands	25.00	75.00	-

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES

SOURCE	Fiscal Year 1976		Fiscal Year 1977	
	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA
Mineral Leasing	\$28,330,980	\$332,644	\$52,137,092	\$842,593
In Lieu of Taxes	-	-	10,246,388	786,791
Other Sources	252,549	120	519,382	410
TOTAL	\$28,683,529	\$332,764	\$62,902,862	\$1,629,794

BLM Programed Funds, New Mexico FY 1978

FUNDS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Energy, Onshore	\$ 1,775,800
Non-Energy, Onshore	409,000
Lands and Realty	879,000
Forest Management	52,200
Range Management	2,082,700
Recreation Management	505,000
Soil, Water and Air Management	787,100
Wildlife Habitat Management	242,100
Fire Management	97,000
Planning	630,000
Data Management	81,800
BLM Program Option Surveys	284,000
Forest Service Option Surveys	19,600
Presuppression	100,000
Emergency Operations	1,500
Administration & Enforcement	29,000
Program Services	1,465,100
Reimbursements/Surface Resource	107,100
Reimbursements/Copy Fees	78,200
Building Construction	2,000
Recreation Construction	4,000
Transportation Construction	105,000
Land & Easement Acquisition	77,000
Building Maintenance	20,500
Recreation Maintenance	182,000
Transportation Maintenance	142,300
Expenses, Row Processing	0
Public Surveys	0
Range Improvements	1,013,000
Range Improvements (LU Lands)	15,000
Land & Water Conservation Fund	130,200
Cadastral Survey	15,000
Recreation/Development Operation	400
TOTAL	\$11,332,600

This is the total spent by BLM in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas for all resource management programs, including employee's salary.

Bureau of Land Management, Permanent Employees

Albuquerque District	82
Socorro District	29
Las Cruces District	39
Roswell District	40
State Office, Santa Fe	123
TOTAL	312

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New Mexico

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